NUMB. 5.

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, JULY 4. 1735. No. 5.

IT hath been the Amuſement of half this Learned Town, that the *Daily Poſt* hath declared War againſt *France*, before the Government hath made any ſuch Declaration. The Illuſtrious CAMILLUS hath publiſhed ſuch Reflections upon his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, as in Times paſt would have drawn very heavy Memorials from the Miniſters of that Crown. And at the ſame time he hath given ſo much vent to his Malice againſt the *Britiſh Adminiſtration*, as would, in a Reign leſs indulgent to the Liberty of the Preſs, have been the juſt Subject of legal Animadverſion. It happens, however, that the Indignation of thoſe whom this Writer may offend, either Abroad or at Home, is wonderfully qualify'd by the inexplicable *Nonſenſe* of theſe Writings, which moves Compaſſion with the ſame Effect as the moſt powerful Eloquence.

THERE is nothing better known in *Grubſtreet*, than that the Works of the Learned in that Univerſity, eſpecially when they write in the *Iriſh Style*, are of ſo divine a Compoſition, that it is impoſſible to anſwer them. Nonſenſe is the Phantom which mimicks human Reaſon and preſents a hideous Shade, but will not bear the Touch. As the Spectres that diſturb our Imagination have neither Limb nor Bone, and are diſſipated by the breaking in of Light, theſe uncouth Forms and *Apparitions of Illiterature* have neither Argument, Connexion, nor Grammatical Conſtruction.

To undertake the anſwering of ſuch Writers, would be more ridiculous than to arm *Cap-a-pee* againſt a Ghoſt. Men fight with Men, and not with Shadows. If any one can be ſo weak as to think ſuch an Adverſary formidable, they may call for *Day-light* to make him harmleſs. Like AJAX, *let me ſee the Foe, and I will not fear him.*

THIS Writer, who ſigns himſelf CAMILLUS, for the Credit of his excellent Performances, hath cauſed it to be reported, that he hath a *Commiſſion from Abroad*, and writes by particular Inſtruction from the *Plenipo* of ſome Great Potentate. Even the Circumſtance of his having but *Half a Shirt*, makes the Ignorant believe that he muſt be the Agent of a Court, where the *Finances* are in much Diſorder; and a great Number of People imagine him to be a Maſter of *profound Secrets*, by his never having yet diſcovered the ſmalleſt *Appearance of Meaning.*

CAMILLUS was the Son of an *Iriſh Writing Maſter*, was born in the *City of Dublin*, and learned to ſpell and to *thieve* with more than uſual Proficiency. By the Force of natural Parts, and the Recommendation of Friends, he was ſoon introduced into Buſineſs, and by eminent Proofs of his happy Abilities, made himſelf known in this Kingdom.

IN the Time of the *Preſton Rebellion* he had the Employment of a *Copying Clerk in the War Office*, where, with more than ordinary Application to his Function, he took Care to ſupply the *Pretender's Party* with a Copy of every Paper which he was either allowed to *ſee*, or had an Opportunity to *ſteal*. And taking it into his ſerious Conſideration how he might perform ſuch Service to God and his Country, as would render him highly acceptable to both, he reſolved to ſhorten the Civil War, and to end the Diſpute for the Crown, by giving the *Pretender* full Liberty to march up to *London* without ſtriking a Blow.

A *Cabinet Council* was ſitting at the *Cockpit*, and the Right Hon. *W — P —*, Eſq; then *Secretary at War*, was expected every Minute to come from thence to the *War Office* in *Whitehall*, with the Reſult of their Deliberations. *Camillus* came into his Box, put out his Candles, and taking Leave of a ſuperior Clerk with much Reſpect, wiſhed him Good Night: The other, who had in the Morning of that Day received Mr. P—'s Commands to attend his Coming in the Evening, aſked *Camillus* what was his Meaning, and whether he did not know that the Cabinet was then ſitting? "I know, *he replied*, that it was appointed, "but it hath ſince been put off, ſo that you and I may "go about our other Affairs, for the *Secretary at War* "will not be here to Night." He then walked out, but continued to lurk in the dark Avenues of the Office till he might ſee the other follow him, which ſoon happened; and the Coaſt being clear he walked in again, lighted his Candles, and placed himſelf in his Seat with due Form and Gravity.

AT length the *Secretary of War* came to the Office in ſome Hurry, and called for that Clerk who had been ordered to attend him. *Camillus* made anſwer, that he was gone. The *Honourable Gentleman* demanded where he might be found: The other, with great Indifference, anſwered, That nobody knew his Haunts in the Evening, but modeſtly offered his own Service in any thing for which there could be Occaſion. Mr. *P* — heſitated, and was not in a very good Humour to truſt him; telling him he could not have had Experience in the Forms and Method of the Buſineſs. But his rare Preſence of Mind enabled him to anſwer all Objections, and the Time admitting of no Delay, the *Honourable Perſon* allowed him to ſit down, and dictated to him ſuch Orders as had been concluded on in the *Cabinet Council* of that Night, for the *Route of the* King's Forces *in the* North *of England.*

THE *Secretary at War* revolving in his Mind, after he had left the Office, the forward obſequious Attendance of this over-diligent Clerk, and knowing him enough not to be fond of his Aſſiduity, ſent his Servant at Midnight to the other, whoſe Abſence he could not account for, with Orders to be at the *Honourable Perſon*'s Houſe ſo early as *Five* in the Morning.

WHEN he came, in Obedience to this Summons, the *Secretary at War* was in Bed, and calling for him begun to reprimand him for his Neglect of Duty. The other made anſwer in his Excuſe, that *ſuch a Clerk* of the Office had told him that the *Cabinet* was put off, and that there would be no Occaſion for any one to ſtay there. *Why then*, ſaid the *Honourable Gentleman* with ſome Emotion, *I am undone*; and the Conſequence had been fatal, had not the Treachery been detected in Time.

THE only Remedy which remained in the *Honourable Gentleman*'s Power, was to ſend an Expreſs that might overtake the Poſt. This was done, and by the return of that Expreſs the Letters were brought back, by which *Camillus* had ordered one Party of the Troops to ſpend *two Days* in a March, that by the Arrival of honeſt Directions was performed in *one*; and likewiſe, another Body of the Forces to move *Sixty Miles* out of their Way.

IT was now the full Time for *Camillus* himſelf to *march*. He went to *France* with a great deal of Company, who, contrary to their Expectations, had found the *North of Scotland* too warm a Climate, even in the Winter, for Men of their Complexion. Amongſt theſe Gentlemen it was *his peculiar* Merit, that though all of them had ventured their Necks in the *Pretender*'s Service, he had deſerved *to be whipped at the Cart's Tail* for his Induſtry in the Advancement of that Intereſt; and it was obſerved, that he had more Pride on account of his having earned *the Pillory*, than others had Joy at their having eſcaped the *Gallows*.

FOR the Gentleman, who was not ſatisfied with having betrayed his Maſter, and with having endeavoured to impoſe a falſe *Route* upon the King's Forces, nor contented that the *Guilt* of *High Treaſon* had been aggravated in his Conduct, by the moſt *infamous Act of* private *Perfidy*, reſolved, when he moved himſelf out of this Kingdom, to ſupport his Character perfect in *Morals* as well as *Politicks*, and joined the *Thief* to the *Rebel*, carrying with him into *France*, THIRTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS of the Publick Money, with which he was truſted for the PAY *of the Gariſon* at *Placentia*, recommending himſelf to the *Pretender*, by the double Endearment of having attempted to *betray* one Part of the King's Forces, and of having *pillaged* the other; ſo that whilſt he intended the former ſhould be of no Uſe to their Country, he determined that the latter ſhould want Bread in its Service; which Hardſhip muſt have been their Requital, if the Deficiency had not been provided for by Parliament, out of other Monies raiſed upon the People; but the Debt thereby incurred is unſatisfied to this Day.

FROM the Time of his Arrival at *Paris*, he became a little ſtarving Emiſſary of the *Iriſh Jacobite Faction*. His only Buſineſs here was to betray the Company he kept, to the Miniſters of *Great Britain* reſiding in the Court of *France*, who, as they found any of his Informations true, gave him the *Wages of a Spy*, according to the Value of his Service. Once he boaſted, that the late Earl *Stanhope* offered him a *Penſion*, which, he pretends, he refuſed, becauſe *he did not know the* Nature of the Service *annexed to the Grant*. The Truth of this is worth no Man's Enquiry; but it is certain, that had the *Noble Lord* laid the Money within his Reach, he would not have made any Scruple to *ſteal* it, he having found by Experience, that *no Conditions are annexed to the taking* of Money *in this Way.*

THE *Thirteen Hundred Pounds*, of which he had robbed the *Gariſon of Placentia*, did not continue long in his Hands. In the Year 1722 we find him writing a memorable Letter to no ſmaller a Body than the *Commons of Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled. He acquaints them therein, that they having begun an Enquiry into *Layer*'s *Plot*, he could give them very important Lights concerning that damnable Conſpiracy; not indeed of any Man actually liſted in the *Pretender's Service*, but that he would prove his Majeſty's *principal Secretary of State* [the *Lord* C.] and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, to be deeply engaged in the *Pretender's Intereſt*, provided he might be reimburſed by Parliament for his *Loſſes in the Miſſiſſippi*: So ſhameleſs was he in his abandoned Profligacy, that after having robbed his Country, and *waſted the Bread* of thoſe *brave Men*, who had hazarded their Lives in its Service, he could dare to trifle with a *Britiſh Houſe of Commons*, could hope to amuſe them with *ſenſeleſs Lies*, and make impudent Propoſals to be recompenſed *for thoſe Lies*, even out of the Money of the People whom he had plundered, after he had *ſquandered* what he had *ſtolen*, and made himſelf a *Beggar* as well as a *Thief*.

THE Contempt and Indignation with which this *audacious Libel* was received, did not deter him, always happy in his native Aſſurance, from ſending others in Print to divers *Great* and *Honourable Perſons*, which had no better Succeſs than thoſe which came by the Poſt. One Letter was addreſſed to *W —— P —*, Eſq; who had had ſuch Experience of his good Faith and Integrity in the *War Office*. Another was addreſſed to Sir *R. S —tt — n*, who had known him in the Character of an *Iriſh Jacobite*, whilſt that Gentleman reſided as the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador at *Paris*. A third was publiſhed in the moſt fawning, ſubmiſſive Language, directed to Sir *R —— W——*, of whom he had merited every Indulgence, by a Libel intitled PROTESILAUS, *Anno* 1729, which contained the firſt Project that was publiſhed in *England* for that *Great Man's* ASSASSINATION, with a Preface in Praiſe of *John Felton*, who ſtabbed the *Duke of Buckingham*. And to make the Body of his Works compleat, the Gentleman two Years afterwards ſet forth an elaborate Treatiſe, which he called A DEFENCE *of the* Honour, Honeſty, Courage, Loyalty *and* Underſtanding *of the* IRISH NATION.

THE Publick are now to be informed how this *great Genius* became employed in the *Daily Poſt*, where he *defies* the whole World to prove, *that he ever departed from a Tittle of his Engagements with the* PRETENDER.

THE Court of *France* having entered into a War againſt the *Emperor*, had ſome Occaſion for Recruits, and declared their Intention to compel ſuch *fugitive Jacobites* as might be found within that Kingdom, to ſerve in their Armies: *Camillus* was now in great Danger of being preſſed for a Soldier, and made uſe of the ſame Pair of Heels to ſave him from going to the *Rhine*, which had formerly ſerved him to run away with the Money belonging to the *Gariſon at Placentia.*

To this wonderful Series of Events we are indebted for this Gentleman's more than *Philippick Orations*, and for the Confirmation of an old Truth, that a genuine *Renegado* always betrays and abuſes that Country where laſt he had Refuge, and can no more depart from the Place which gave him the *Aſylum of a Rebel*, than from that which gave him the *Protection of a Subject*, without being an Enemy to its Intereſt.

AS every Fact ought to have its *Voucher*, whoever would be ſatisfied that *Camillus* is *one of the Nation*, may read any Paragraph of his Writings, or enquire at a certain *Coffee-Houſe* near St. *Dunſtan*'s *Church*; whoever would be more exactly informed of his *infamous Treachery* to *W —— P——*, Eſq; may have a full Account at the *War Office* in *Whitehall*; and if any one queſtions his having run away with *Thirteen hundred Pounds* belonging to the *Gariſon at Placentia*, let them enquire of the *King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer*, who is able to ſhew the Charge *upon Record*; whoſe ſhall leave it, till he compels the Party to account *due Proceſs at Law.*

The Letters which arrived late on Wednesday last from France and Flanders, brought these Advices.

Leghorn, June 18.

IT appears by the last Advices from Corsica, that Affairs begin to take a new Turn there in favour of the Republick of Genoa, many of the Malecontents having chose to submit to that Commonwealth, and to accept of the general Pardon it has offered, rather than comply with the Innovations which their Leaders would introduce among them. They write from Toulon, that the eight Men of War, and two Bomb Vessels in that Port, are fitting out with all Diligence.

Modena, June 20. On the 15th Instant the Duke de Montemar passed the Po with his Cavalry, between Reggio and Ostiglia, and marched strait to Governolo, and being joined next Day by his Infantry, he proceeded towards the Upper Mantuan, in order to cut off the Retreat of the Imperialists, who being informed of it, have thought fit to retire towards the Country of Trent, thro' the Veronese. The Duke de Montemar has only left a small Body of Troops on this Side of the Po, to form the Blockade of Mirandola, the Governor of which Place has already desired to capitulate, on Condition that he may be permitted to go and join Count Konigsegg's Army with his Garison; but it was refused him.

Ferrara, June 22. Orders are come to prepare Magazines in this Province for 4000 Spaniards, who are marching thro' Romagna to join the Duke de Montemar, who is advanced with his Army to the very Frontiers of the Veronese, with a Design, after he has been joined by the French and Piedmontese, to pursue the Army under Count Konigsegg, which, we are assured, consists of no more than 5000 Horse, and 11,000 Foot.

Vienna, June 21. Count Konigsegg being inform'd, that the King of Sardinia, the Marshal de Noailles, and the Duke de Montemar had resolved to surround him with three Bodies of their Troops, decamped from Castiglione and Roverbella, and took Post on the 17th Instant at Valeggio, the first Town of the Veronese upon the River Mincio. His Foot, to the Number of 12,000 Men, he posted on the neighbouring Hills, and the Cavalry, consisting of 8000, he left in the Plain. The Generals of the Army of the Allies making no Motion before the 20th, the Count improved that Opportunity to secure his Retreat. Accordingly on the 18th he took the Road to Tyrol, with a great Detachment of Foot and Horse, 13 Pieces of Cannon, 4 great Mortars, a great many Waggons laden with Powder, and 400 other Carriages, in which were the sick Men and the Baggage. Some time after the Count marched the greatest Part of his Army to Villafranca in this Neighbourhood, leaving 5000 Men at Valeggio, in order to sustain the first Shock in case of any Attack. On the 18th the Count decamped from Villafranca, and marched on the Left towards Gussolengo upon the Adige, where he arrived that Night, and was joined on the 20th by the Rear-Guard that was left at Valeggio. That very Day the Count caused two Bridges to be laid over the Adige, in order to continue his March towards Tyrol; and on the 21st he divided his Troops into three Bodies, the Van-Guard being placed at Campara, the main Body at Gussolengo, and the Rear-Guard at Cassel Nuovo.

The same Morning the greatest Part of the Army of the Allies march'd out of the Mantuan into the Veronese in order to pursue the Germans to the very Entrance of Tyrol, and a Detachment of Spanish Troops arriv'd that Day at Somma Compagna; but 900 Imperial Horse lying in Ambush for them, fell on a sudden upon their Van-Guard, of which they killed 180 Soldiers on the Spot, wounded a great many, and put the rest to flight; after which the Germans retired and join'd the Gross of their Army. The Marquis de Bonas, Lieutenant General of the French Troops, and the Count d'Aspremont, Lieutenant General of those of the King of Sardinia, arrived in the Evening at Cassel Nuovo with a Body of French and Piedmontese, but the Germans Rear-Guard was retir'd from thence in good Time; and the Count de Konigsegg is marching his Army with all Diligence to pass the Adige, between Rivoli and Chiusa.

On the 19th, this General sent the Baron de Wachtendonk hither to make his Compliments to Signior Loredano, the Proveditor General of this City and Province, and to declare to him, 'That he had the 'utmost regard for the Neutrality of the most Serene 'Republick; but desired him nevertheless to excuse 'the Necessity he was under of encamping the Imperial Army in the Veronese;' assuring him at the same time, 'that the Inconveniency would soon be removed, 'and that they should hasten as fast as possible for 'Tyrol: He also desired the Proveditor not to restrain 'the Country People from bringing Provisions to the 'Camp, adding, that since their Arrival in the Territories of the Republick, they had paid ready Money 'for all they wanted, and that they would continue to 'do the same very punctually.' Signior Lorendano returned the Count a very handsome Answer; but he declared at the same time to the Baron de Wachtendonk, 'That as the Republick observed an exact 'Neutrality, they could not absolutely consent to the 'Stay of the Imperial Army in their Dominions, and 'that therefore he intreated him in the Name of his 'Masters the Doge and Senators, to acquaint the 'Count de Konigsegg how necessary it was for his 'Army to quit the Territory of the Republick forthwith.

Heidelberg, July 2. The Bulk of the Imperial Army under Prince Eugene is still encamped at Bruchsal, and the rest of the German Forces lie upon the Banks of the Rhine, between the Neckar and the Main, to watch the Motions of the Enemy. The Count de Bellisle, after advancing with his Troops as far as Selz below Mentz, is returned to Algersheim, where he has fixed his Quarters. The greatest Part of the Marshal de Coigny's Army is likewise encamped near Neder-Ulm, for the Convenience of Forage and Water; and on the 30th ult. his Army was reinforced by 20,000 Men from Spire. The famous Partizan la Croix is at Bingen, and Brigadier Kleinholtz at Nieder Ingelsheim with some French Troops.

Frankfort, July 5. On the 30th ult. Prince Eugene reviewed his Army near Bruchsal, consisting of 84 Battalions, 82 Companies of Grenadiers, 164 Squadrons, and 15 particular Squadrons of Hussars. The Troops of the Empire which are posted along the Rhine, from the Neckar to the Main, are making the necessary Dispositions to hinder the Enemy from passing that River, and for this Purpose the Prussians have built a Fort over-against Openheim. 'Tis generally said, that Prince Eugene will keep on the defensive, till the Russian Troops are arrived at a certain Place which is yet a Secret.

LONDON.

On Thursday next the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole sets out for his Seat in Norfolk.

The Parliament having appropriated the Rents and Profits of the Estate forfeited by the late Earl of Derwentwater, for the finishing and compleating the Building of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, and for the better Maintenance of the Seamen of the said Hospital, worn out and become decripped in the Service of their Country, the Remaining Part of that Building will now be carried on with Expedition. The first Stone thereof will be laid To-morrow by the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Gage, who recovered this Estate for the Use of the Publick.

Last Week died at Scarborough in Yorkshire, the Lady Mary Langdale, Relict of the late Sir Christopher Langdale, Knight, and Mother of the present Christopher Langdale, Esq; to whom her Jointure, which is very considerable, devolves.

Next Week her Grace the Dutchess of Kendal, and the Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, will set out for the Spaw at Scarborough in Yorkshire.

Last Sunday Oatley Giffard of Grimsby in Lincolnshire, Esq; was married at Windsor to Miss Lawson, Daughter of —— Lawson, Esq;

Mrs. Parker, Sister to Sir Henry Parker, Bart. is dangerously Ill at her Brother's House in Brook-street near Grosvenor Square.

On Monday last died at his House near Winchelsea, Arther Berkley, Esq; a Gentleman just come of Age, and to an Estate of 1600l. per Annum.

Yesterday at the Sessions at Hicks's Hall, Richard Pate was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell to hard Labour for 12 Months, for breaking the Skull of Joseph Osborn in December last, at the Coach and Horses at Parsons Green.

At the Old Bailey Sessions Edward Ormsby, an Irishman, was convicted of stealing a Silver Tankard, Value 8l. the Property of Richard Lilly of Ratcliff-highway, the 20th of June last, and offering it to Pawn for 5 Guineas, to a Pawnbroker in Eagle-street, near Redlyon-square.

M'Cray was tried for robbing Dr. Lancaster, and acquitted; but there being other Indictments against him, he was detained in Custody.

The Trials of Mrs. Calloway, for setting Fire to her House in Cecil-court, St. Martins-lane; and of John Dunn, for stealing two Silver Tankards, the Property of Mr. Shirly, Vintner in the Strand, were put off to this Day.

Six were cast for Transportation, and Five acquitted.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 137 1-half. India 147 to 1-half for the Opening. South Sea 81 to 1-half for the Opening. Old Annuity 105 5-8ths. New ditto 106 1-4th for the Opening. Three per Cent. 93 1-4th for the Opening. Royal-Assurance 98 for the Opening. London-Assurance 12 for the Opening. African 15. India Bonds 41. to 4s. Three per Cent. ditto 2l. 5s. S. Sea Bonds 3l. 3s. New Bank Circulation 8l. Salt Tallies 21. 10s. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 21. per Cent. Discount.

STOLEN or Strayed out of the Ground of Mr. John Land, Butcher at Greenwich in Kent, between Sunday Night and Monday Morning, being the 29th or 30th of June, 1735, a Black Mare, with a White Slip down her Forehead, about 14 Hands and an Inch high, with broad flat Feet, and low pasterns.

Whoever brings the said Mare, or gives Notice of her, so as she may be had again, to the said Mr. John Land, shall receive a Guinea Reward, reasonable Charges, and no Questions asked.

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